O. A. BRYANT, Dealer in English, French, and American Dry Goous, W. I. Goods, and Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Eim Street,

JONAS G. TRIBOU, SUCCESSOR TO ALBERT KING;
DEALER IN FLOUR W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARY, SUMMER DRINKS, AND
REFRESHMENTS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. CENTRAL STREET.

MELLISH & SLADE, DEALERS IN FLOUR, W.1. GOODS & GROCERIES PRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, SUMMER DRINES AND REFRESHMENTS,
CENTRAL STREET, OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL,
GEO. MELLISH,
GEO. H. SLADE.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL, CENTRAL STREET, R. H. BAILEY,
Manufacturer of Silver Spoons and Spectacles and Dealer
in Jewelry, Cuttery and Fancy Goods
Wholesale and Retail,
Oppposite Whitney's Hote, Central Street.

HENRY HATCH, One door south of Union Hall, Elm Street, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, JOEL EATON. Central Street.

THALES B. WINN, Same door with N. Roudall.

MICHAEL MYERS, Over J. Collamer's Office, E. W. SMITH, Tailor,

Over F. C. Robbins's office, opposite Brick Stage House Lantow, Nr. 178 WHITNEY'S HOTEL, Corner of Elm and Central streets, BY S. WHITNEY.

EAGLE HOTEL, BY P. G. ALDEN. CORNER OF SOUTH AND GREEN STREETS. HENRY T. MARSH, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, ALSO DEALER IN CARRIAGES CENTRAL STREET.

WITT & SCOTT.

Painters, and dealers in Chairs and Carriages of all kinds.

GENTRAL STREET.

JOSHUA MITCHELL, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH-MAKER, HIGH STREET. 116 I. M. & G. FISHER.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in cabinet furniture of
every description.
Pleasant Street,

DR. B. R. PALMER.
Office in the Brick Block opposite Whitney's,
CENTRAL STREET.

S. J. ALLEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office apposite Whitney's Hotel.

B. H. KIMBALL, Blacksmith. SUCCESSOR TO LORENZO PRATT. ROUND THE CORNER." BIGH STREET

R. O'HARA, BLACKSMITH. Central Street.

LIVERY STABLE. Court street,

COLLAMER & BARRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Elm Street. 183 JAMES BARRETT JACOB COLLAMER. O.P. CHANDLER & E. H. BILLINGS. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Central Street, TRACY & CONVERSE.

Altorneys and Counsellors at Las
Office over the Bank, Elm Street,

L. A. MARSH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Central street.

STOUGHTON & PERSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Chester, Vt. 1. B. PERSON. H. E. STOUGHTON. Beterences:-His Excellency H. Hubbard, Charlestown,

. H. on, Edmand Backe, Newport, N. H. Hon. Edmand Barke, Newport, N. H. Nath'l Fullerton, Esq. \ Chester, Vt. Clas. Edmands, Esq. \ George W. Lewis, Esq. Messrs Hollmok Currer & Co. \ Hoston, Ms " I. Danforth & Son, THOS. BARTLETT, JR. & CHARLES B. FLETCHER

Art. vanox, vr.

Tr Attend the Squerior Courts in the counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orleans and Washington. 183-tf BLODGETT & WEYMOUTH,

ATTORNEYSATLAW D. C. BLODGETT, D. F. WEYMOUTH. HUNTON & JONES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Chelsea. VI. A. P. HUNTON, 203 P. C. JONES, J. SARGEANT.

(Main Street) WINDSOR, VT. S. R. STREETER,

Attorney and Counseller at Law, BARNARD, VT. J. Q. HAWKINS.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, PELCHVILLE, VT SALMON WIRES,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW JOHNSON, VT. J. F. DEANE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CAVENDISH, VT. SAMUELH. PRICE, ATTORNEY ANDCOUNSELLOR AT LAW, WINDSOR, VT. 99-19

RICHARDSON & NICHOLSON Attorneys, and Counsellors at Law Chester, Windsor County, Vt.
N. RICHARDSON. 86 A. A. NICHOLSON.

SEWALL FULLAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LUDLOW, VT. 184-1y

FREDERICK C. ROBBINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW: LUDLOW, VT. 157-1y*

WALKER & SLADE, Allor neys and Counsellors at Law, ROYALTON, VT. 125-

DRS. PAIGE & PALMER. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, May be found at their respective places of residence BETHEL, VT. 179-19.

DARTMOUTH HOTEL, BY PARKER MORSE. HANOVER, N. H.

JAMES TALLANT,

MESTINDIA GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, Choice Wines and Liquors, GRAIN, FLOUR, &C. ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE PHONIX HOTEL, CONCORD, N. H. 17e-1y gr Winter strained Schem On, of the Best Quality ways on hand, at RETAIL, or by the BARRES.

AUGUSTUS HAVEN,
Wholesale and retail dealer in W. I. Goods, Teas, Fruits,
Wines, &c., also, Stoves, Furniture, &c.
3b BOOR NOUTH HEAD OF STATE STREET,
Montpelier, Vt, 182 ly

BRICK STAGE HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE BLACK RIVER, JOHN R. SMITH

LUDLOW, V1. WEST RUTLAND TEMPERANCE HOUSE, BY WILLIAM R. CLEMENT. 197-6m

C. W. HUBBARD, Wholesale and retail confectione Montreplen Vt. 182 ly,







Freedom of Inquiry and the Power of the People.

VOLUME V.

WOODSTOCK, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1841.

NUMBER 218.

THE AGE.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1844.

Freemen cheer the Rickony Tage. In storms its boughs have sheltered thee, O'er all the land its branches wave,



FOR PRESIDENT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA. STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

> AT LARGE, EDWARD D. BARBER, NEWEL KINSMAN. For the Districts.

DAVID P. NOYES, No. 4.

Keep it before the People!

Fram the Richmond Whig-the tending Clay paper in Vir

The sam and substance of what I conceve to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle and monestic violence or foreign assumment in the Compromise Act, I think that whatever REVENUR is necessary to an economical and honest derived from dates imposed on breign imports. And I believe that in establishing a brill of those offices that the made as will incidentally at four remainable protection to our mitional interests.

"That were equally of rights and privileges, and to complete and an ple protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

"That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid comment to enforce and practice the most rigid of the coon he growled and shook his tail, And started like a salky small, But Hickory Poleng the beast along, od to defray the necessary expenses of the government."

And clear the way for one more luck for home, go home, to old Kentuck And clear the way for one more luck and practice the most rigid of the most rigid of the most rigid of the coon he growled and shook his tail, And started like a salky small, But Hickory Poleng him up with this same song: of the government to our mitional interests.

"I have alvays been opposed to what I regarded a High

La w

To remark of protection to our national interests.

There are asystem opposed to what I regarded a High
Traint. V—Henry Clay.

"I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1-25, for which, however, \(\gamma\) if Fan Baren, \(\cdot\) of, Enton, \(\cdot\) of, instead,

By ight, and others, DID VOTE. And it is remarkable
that from their period MY exertions in Congress have
been directed to the REDUCTION and modification of
Tariffs. Thus in 1-24. I supported that Tariff which
greatly reduce had modified the Tariff of 1-25' insomuch
that it was supposed by reasonable men that it would or
much to satisfy the Nullifers of South Carolina. The
next year, 1-33, I brown M farward the compromise.

Ly I never was in flavor of what I regarded as a high
riff. No more revenues should be levied than is nevessize to an economical abstraction of the government."

I should have preferred that the compromise act in all
its parts, (aniform duties of 25 per cent.) could have been
although the "Henry Umy's Inter to M' Mercinenther
of Georgie, date Oct. 3d 1615.

Agriculture needs no protection.—Henry Clay.

"I votestior in Tariffs of 1-21, and 1-22.

"When a Tariff as the White support will passess permanency and stability, a quality for more essential and
inventant than as high. Tariff, modifier disastisfaction in I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High | ment."

"Such a Tariff as the White support will present permanency and stability, a quality for more essential and important them a high Tariff, producing dissitisfaction, fluctuation and uncertainty." Hency Chapter and the Tribss trounds to be inviolably maintained as L. I. Tribss trounds to une, "-H. Clay at Huffalo, "33. "I am for abiling by the principles of the compromise act "-H. Clay, in Senste, Mach Feil." It could be a supposed to the compromise act "-H. Clay to Let a compromise." "Broadin forward the compromise."—H. Clay to Mr. Merriwether, Oct. 1813.

"I brought forward the compromes."—II. Clay to Sci.
Merriwether, Oct. 18-13.
"I think there is no danger of a high tariff heing ever established, that of 18-31 was eminerally descring that denomination. I was not in congress when a passed and did not vote for it, but with its bettery and the circumstances that gave birth to it sim well acquainted. They were highly discretifiable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor will never again be repeated.

After my return to congress in 18-31, my efforts were directed to the nominification and reduction of the rates of dure contained in the act of 28. duty contained in the net of 28.

My opinion that there is no danger bereafter of a High tarill, is nounded on the gratifying fact that our monufac-tures have now taken a deep root. In their intancy, they needed a greater measure of protection but, as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require tem protection, "—Mr Clay to S.F. Bronson, Sept. 13th, 1842. JEFFERSON'S OFINION OF MR CLAY.

cut our fire conford to be hour above, and have our WIVES and DAUGHTERS Howe in the kitchen.

Henry Care, in the U.S. House of Rep., Feb. 1819.

SCRAYS FOR THE COURSE WIII do my doty even if Mr. Clay is to be benefited by it, from whom I have experienced only UNGENEROUS TREATMENT in requital for years of devoted service (U.-Gira, Harrison.

"I have done him (Mr Clay) many favors, but he has returned them all with the BLACKEST ingrationle."

Gen. Harrison.

POLK'S LETTER ON THE TARIFF Let every freeman in Vermont read the following letter of JAMES K. POLK, on the Tariff-the question on which the whigs at the north are endeavoring to are too precious for the mechanic and ta- ter is unblemished as a man and a chrismake political capital. Here the whigs borer to use. JAMES STERLING. declare that the democrats are opposed to a tariff, while at the south they are cursing them for the evils of a tariff .-Mr Polk comes boldly forward, and gives from Messrs Parker and Sterling, rehis views on this subject clearely and ex- nouncing the cause of Clay. Last week buckle for protection; nor be worn over plicitly, which show that he is in favor of by the license as we supposed of Mr the shoulders like a blanket for defen- O! the potency of the almighty dollar. just such a tariff as the democracy of the field, we announced his change to De-Union have contended for-of the same mocracy, which he had publicly avowed misinterpreted, and it is due to our canviews as were expressed by the Demo- - and now we lay before our readers two didate to say that his integrity and purity cratic National Convention at Baltimore more letters from two Camden Whigs, -the same views that the Democracy of Vermont are in favor of, and desired of Vermont are in favor of, and desired nunciations in this immediate neighborto see carried out-a tariff that will hood, four of which we have announced MAN'S SANCTITY.' protect the Wooldhower, as well as the in compliance with the written request Look on this Picture! Manufacturer. He is in favor of a tariff of the persons making them. that affords" FAIR and JUST PROTEC. To the Editor of the Eagle: TION to all the Great Interests of the Mr Mickle-Please state in your val-WHOLE UNION, embracing AGRI- it may concern, that I have renounced all remarked:

wish, it is all they have asked.

the contrary notwithstanding.

Columbia, Tennessee, June 19th, 1844. been given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in

which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the deails of a revenue tariff, I have heretolore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, aed a the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a

tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue. Acting upon these general principles, it is well bait of "two dollars a day and roast known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. beef," held out by the Whigs, is proper-Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff set of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained medifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the im position of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I vo-

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the That, on a limb the same old coon great interests of the whole Umon, embracing ag- Was humning to himself this ture; riculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the demo-eratic national convention, lately assembled at

I am, with great respect, Dear Sir, your ob't serv't, JAMES K. POLK.

"The fact that Mr Clay is North of a Free Trade man"The fact that Mr Clay is North of a Free Trade man"We fact that Mr Clay is North of a Free Trade man"In a justice and sound policy forbid the feder
all government to fester one branch of industry to
the South. His letter to Dr Bronson (the Georgia letter)
in consequence of the unjust criticism of the Locotic
is and their vile attempts to show that it is meanistent
with Mr C's former opinions, has had the effect of bringing THIS FACT to the knowledge of thousands, who
formerly were not aware of it."

The tomost of convention, referred to by Mr Co
"That justice and sound policy forbid the feder
all government to fester one branch of industry to
the detriment of another, or to cherish this interests of one portion to the injury of another portion
of our common country; that every efficient and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges,
and to complete and an ple protection of persons
and to complete and an ple protection of persons Jour K. Kane, Esq., Philadelphia.

MORE POKE JUICE FOR THE COONS. From the Camden N. J. Eagle. HERE THEY COME!

More Renunciations of Whiggery, The people in this neighborhood have caught the spirit which pervades all other sections of the country; and are "coming The following letter was sent us for publication last Thursday by a highly respectable whig in the adjoining county of Gloucester, and it is a fair specimen of the feeling in South Jersey.

To the Public.

This is to certify that I voted for William H. Harrison in 1840, but the proceedings of the whig party have disgusted me so much that I have concluded to renounce them. Several of my neighbors have come to the same conclusion, who voted as I did at the time.

WILLIAM F. PARKER. Almoneson, June 12th, 1844. And yet Another.

Mr. Mickle: Sir, As I am informed that the Clay whigh claim me as a supporter of the Clay whigh claim me as a supporter of the Clay whigh claim me as a supporter of the Clay whigh claim me as a supporter of the Clay whigh claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the control of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of drawing from their vision this deception of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland," I take this method of the claim me as a supporter of the "Jockey of Ashland tive veil. True, in 1840 I voted for Gen. the institutions of public worship. isfied that Henry Clay is not fit for the high knows nothing of cards; his hand—I For Polk and Dallas a Soirce-o, a Soirce-o, &c. United States, and as an honest lover of my live near him, who knows him well, and country, I cannot vote for him. He is a would not deceive me-his hand has nev-

ed with the destines of this great country, low-man. Without taking the pledge,

Hang out your Banners; on the outer wall, Week before last we published letters

Is this the free trade the feds have been sweet enough to tempt me to go for ON THE DEATH OF HER CANARY BIRD. endeavoring to east on Mr Polk? If so let them do their worst: with these principles POLK & DALLAS will be triciples POLK & DALLAS will be triciples POLK & DALLAS will be triciples POLK & DALLAS will be tri- the poor man in their base conduct in Pealing forth in its wildest and merriest note? umphantly elected, federal falsehood to Rhode Island, where they have imprisoned poor white men for holding public Ah, hushed is the voice of that delicate creature, DEAR SIR:-I have received recently several political matters; while at the same time And closed the dull eye, which was spacking beletters in reference to my opinions on the subject they passed laws to allow the negro to of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th vote. I cannot vote for Clay, because But mourn not dear Lady, for its spirit hath flown he goes for a bank that will be ruinous to the people, and which will make the Far richer and clearer, shall be its sweet tone, short I renounce Whiggism in toto, and

> JOHN CONNOR. Camden county, June 25th, 1844. The following, from a young and very worthy mechanic of this city is "short and sweet." It shows that the deceptive ly understood by the "bone and sinew" of our country.

Campen, June 27, 1844. This is to certify that in 1840 I voted for Harrison and Tyler for the offices of and Harrison, mourns over the gloomy President and Vice President, but now prespect in the following doleful strain and go for Polk and Dallas.

LEWIS S. GAWOOD. To Mr Mickle.

THE COON BUNT.

Twas on a clear and cloudless night When moon and stars were shining bright, That, on a limb 'the same old coon,'

Get out the way, you're all unlucky, Clear the track for old Kentucky, Get out the way, you're all unlucky, Clear the track for old Kentucky.

Scarce had he closed his churlish song, When, wandering through the woods along, A hunter came from Tennessee,
And Polick to the coon downfrom the tree. Go hame, said he, to old Kentucky,

And clear the track for one more lucky; Go home, go home, to old Kentucky, And clear the way for one more lucky. That same old coon was loth to go, And in his eyes stood tears of wo; But then it clearly was no joke

The words of that young hunter, Polik. Go home, go home, to old Kentucky, And clear the way for one more lucky, Go home, go home, to old Kentucky, And clear the way for one more lucky. The coon be growled and shook his tail,

Get out the way, you're all unlucky, Clear the track for old Kentucky, Get out the way, you're all unlucky, Clear the track for old Kentucky.

[Newark Morning and twice was he regularly and signally beaten. On another occasion, (viz) when that the urchins cheer him right merrily. the counvention met at Harrisburg in 1840 out from among the foul party" by scores. to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, he was shover aside as among the unavailables, and the Hero of Tipecanoe was substituted in his place-Next fall, he is which pervades a large body of the whigs to run the gauntlet again, and then he will be Polked off of the Turf forever.

AN ELOQUENT PICTURE.

We extract the following from the recent address of the Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, delivered at the Democratic Mass Meeting, at Concord, N. II., on the 6th of June. Praise from such The North is made of Granite you know a source is precious, indeed:

"In presenting to you the name of James K. Polk of Tennessee, for the office of We have since the above, received the President, my first word," said Mr. Banfollowing from a well known and highly re- croft, "is this-nis private LIFE is pure. spectable citizen of our own county. The From boyhood, the career of James K. honest yeomanry are every where desert- Polk has been unsulfied. At the Universiing Clay, and coming out for Young Hick- ty he was noticed for his sobriety and diligence, obtaining the first honors in his class. Mr. Mickle: Sir, As I am informed that Educated in the bosom of a pious family, Polk and Dallas will beat him we know, He Harrison, but I have become entirely sat- is ignorant of any game of hazard; he old 'Hyson is steeping and stewing slow, and responsible office of President of the speak on authority of men of honor, who man that has changed too often to be trust- er been raised against the life of his fel-One of the cardinal measures of the Clay- and without pretonsion, he abstains from ites seems to be the rags for the working- the use of ardent spirits, and illustrates men, and gold and silver for the rich nabob by his example the virtues of strict temtian. I say this reluctantly. Religion is the very best possession in the world and the last to be spoken of. It should life; "not to be hawked about as a commodity; nor scoured up like a rusty Fox, an influential Whig of Haddon- ce." I have said this reluciantly; but and attachment to his early instructions in religious duty are such, that in the

The Savanah Republican, a leading Clay paper at the South, a few weeks ago,

them that that the Tariff bait is not LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY,

meetings to express their sentiments in The coldness of Death hath encircled each feature,

"rich richer and the poor poorer;" in Ringing out from the shade of those glorious bowers.

intend to vote for the "Young Hickory" O train thy young heart for that happier sphere, of the west, and George M. Dallas. And list to the teachings which Truth hath revealed; Then joyous thy bird's sweetest song shalt thou

And the wounds of thy spirit, forever be healed.

GIVING IT UP.

The Indiana American, a coon paper that aided in the election of Gen. Harrison, seeing that the West and South are now rallying for Polk, as they did for Jackson tone of despair:

"He (Clay) never received the vote of Ohio or Indiana and it is worse than idle to calculate that he ever will. We have heretofore exerted all our strength for the election of Henry Clay-and we it is worse than folly to endeavor to sustain him whom the people have so often condemned."— Indiana American, coon.

WHIGGERY.

sneering at the conversions to Democracy. picture. That paper says:-

that,

POLK AND DALLAS.

The people are coming, oho! oho! They go for Polk, for Dallas they go-We'd much better he too fast than too slow, We'll beat the coons, we told them so, We told them so, We told them so,

We'll heat the coons, we told them so, The South are coming, cho! oko! Polk is high and Clay is low, He's down with the Botts, that Coon can't go, The South and Dallas have Polked him so, Have Polk-ed him so, &c.

The North are coming, ahe! oho! The Mill Boy has tambled himself in the hopper, The Granite will grind him as thin as a copper, As thin as a copper, &c. The East are coming, cho! cho!

The whole whig craft they've taken in tow, And labelled them all Salt River, cho! Salt River, oho! &c. The West are coming, oho! oho! We've tried the Coon, he's up for a show,

Those fine old Salts are great to row,

Ere fall of snow, &c. We'll heat the furnace and make it glow, And bake the coon, we love him so,

And hold him up ere fall of snow,

Michigan Argus. HENRY CLAY BOUGHT BY THE BANK. Every body knows or ought to know that Henry Clay was once a most violent be chosen to the highest office in the gift opponent of the U. S. Bank. In 1811 he of freemen. Thus are virtue, honesty, and made a masterly speech against the expe. perseverance rewarded." -or in other words, that gold and silver perance. In a word, his private charac- diency and constitutionality of a bank. Well, what then? Soon after he was elected attorney to the bank and received was instrumental, more than twenty years SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOL- statute against duelling in Tennessee, dwell quietly in the heart and rule the LARS for his services. This silenced which has had the effect of arresting the Mr. Clay's opposition, and ever since he practice in that State altogether. Not an has been the advocate of a U. S. Bank.

LPLOOK AT THIS, FARMERS .-Don't the federal politicians pretend that they look out for your interest, and candidate for the Presidency are of no conprotect your wool against foreign compe. sequence - Troy Whig. protect your wood against foreign competition? Certainly. And how do they do it? We answer: "Over fifteen bundred as, it FI THINK IT OF OUR TO BE."—H. Clay at Baffalo, '39. thousand pounds of wool were imported in- "I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES to the city of Boston during the quarter or THE COMPROMISE ACT."-H. Clay, in ending July, 1843, under the five per cent. Senate, March 1842, clause of the present tariff law, and paid a danger, and anxious to perpetuate the Union and nominal duty of about three mills per pound, give peace to a distracted country, I brought forthe cost abroad being about five cents per pound. This is the wool which comes into competition with that of the farmers. Instead of five per cent, our manufacturers Columbus, Georgia, CULTURE, MANUFACTURES, the allegiance to the party calling themsel- "We DENY that Mr Clay or the whigs are protected by duties ranging from fifty MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE and ves Whites, and who profess to be exclu- of Georgia, whose candidate he is, seek to three hundred per cent." What say, slaves they must let us have white ones; for we NAVIGATION." What more do our facemen want? Nothing: it is all they lead to be sively the poor man's friends. In 1340 for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE farmers of Massachusetts, of Vermont, of Cannot cut our sively the poor man's friends. In 1340 for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE farmers of Massachusetts, of Vermont, of Cannot cut our sively the poor man's friends. In 1340 for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE farmers of Massachusetts, of Vermont, of Connecticut, do you call that PROTECTIVE our shorts, and HAVE OUR WIVES AND TARIFF, but adhere to the principles of the COMPROMISE ACT."

TION!—Bay State Democrat

Clav's Speck 1819.

The following fable beautifully illustrates the manner in which the modern whig party endcav-ored to possess themselves of the name of Demo-

BY G. W. WINSLOW. TUNE—"Billy Barlow."

A woodchuck once travelled the country all over,
To find a location where grew the sweet clover: At length made selection of one choice and fair, and dug him a hole after much tail and care, Saying now then the clover will grow, And I'll be as happy as Billy Barlow.

So after he'd got every thing to his notion And had a fair prospect of getting promotion, While gone out to banquet and take the fresh air, A skurk took possession his bounty to share, Saying this is quite lucky for me, The woodchuck wont fight me, no, never,

Get out of my diggins, said tehuck to his neighbor You shall not enjoy the fruits of my labor, The skunk then made answer for you I don't

I'm fixed to my liking, you'll find room elsewhere;
With our tribe all things are fair,
We steal, rob, and plunder, and thus get our

The woodchuck who hatlag to how to inferiors, Disliking still more though, his skenkish posteriors;

Probosed to submit the matter to three Of their neighbors, whose verdict was final to be: His skunkship unto this did agree. The woodchack not dreaming more trouble

The question referred to these three then in session Was, who of tenement should have possession? Instead of deciding the matter that way, "Is a true woodchack hole," they merely did

The Judges then went their own way, Supposing their verdict had settled the fray.

Then says Mr Weadchuck, without more delay Clear the coop, Mr Skunk, and get out of the way The Court has decided the case in my favor, So pack up your dads for I don't like your savor, The skunk says no. I've the luck For I have quite lately become a weedchuck. Kalamazee, June, 1844.

OBITUARY. At all times death is a serious moment in the events of Man's existence, for his existence does not end with the throwing off of this mortal coil, He is destined to live on, and on through an eterntiv of being. Our Town has been lately clad in mourning by the visitation of this event in the closing of the mortal career of Thomas now believe him superior to any man living, but EMERSON jr. on the 15th inst. under circumstances of a painful nature. He was on, simply, a pleasure trip of a few miles only, to meet with a returning packet GREAT REACTION IN FAVOR OF boat, when that returning boat was to be the fatal instrument on which his career The N. Y. Covrier and Enquirer, was terminated by the disastrous breaking of the canal in consequence of the flood sets them at naught, and puts them to Mr Emerson was aged about 37 years, a which has lately spread over our valley. shame, by shewing the other side of the native of the State of Vermont, and son of Thomas Emerson Esq., at one time, one of "Gen. Thomas Edwards, of Bridgeport the most wealthy chizens of New England Ct. who has for many years been a promi- and at present a resident of Albion in the nent member of the Loco Foco party, and State of N. Y. Thos. Emerson Jr. was who was their candidate for Congress, a educated at the highly respectable military few years since, has come out for Clay and School of Mr. Patridge in Vermont, so Frelinghuysen. Alfred Edwards, his son, well known as one of the first disciplinariheretofore known as a successful Loco Foco ans in military tactics in the Union. The orator, is now on a tour through the State, young men with whom Mr. Emerson Jr. using all his influence for the Whig cause. was in the habit of daily association will The Journal of Commerce, in reference this painful event learn a lesson of the frailto this statement says "there is some fun ty of human life and the uncertainty of the in the world yet, even in politics"-and continuance of those social enjoyments so by way of letting out the joke explains well calculated to impress the mind with an indifference in regard to death. This death was doubly painful, sudden as it was, "Gen. Thomas Edwards, of Bridgeport, and entirely unexpected on the part of all Ct." is an old negro man, and "Alfred who knew him, and all who were with him 1 Mr. Clay was twice a regular can- Edwards his son" is a negro simpleton, in the exciting moment which ended in didate for the Presidency in by-gone days, who amuses the mass meetings of boys by his death and two other persons. None of spelling words, in which he raises such us can desire such a death; rather would utter rebellion against the spelling book, we be surrounded by those we love and have the hand of devoted affection close the windows through which our souls had enjoyed the sight of nature's beauties and honest and sincere friends of our daily association. For this reason we deplore the manner of his exit, and consequent loss of a good hearted and amiable young manmay his associates learn wisdom from this bereavement. His distant friends may rest assured that they have the sympathies of the citizens of Logansport in this unlooked for cause of sorrow and mourning.

> The Nashville Union has the following beautiful tribute to Col. Polk:

Logansport Ind., June, 22.

"ENCOURAGEMENT TO HUMBLE YOUTH. Everybody in the country whose lot is cast in a station encompassed with difficulties, may well take encouragement from the example of Col. Polk. His boyhood was spent in the humblest walks of life, and was devoted to the severe drudgery of daily toil. His father was a surveyor; and in his syrveying excursions it was the business of his son to attend him for weeks together, in traversing the rugged canebrakes which then covered the country, through all kinds of weather, to take care of the pack- horses and camp accontrements, and to prepare the scanty meals for the company. By a strict adherence to virtue, and a close and prompt performance of all his duties, he has risen, at the age of forty-nine years, to the high distinction of being the standard-bearer of the great democratic party; and in November next will

Col. Polk is not only not a duellist, but ago, in procuring the passage of a penal occurrence of the kind has disgraced the State since its passage.

No man with his wits about him can be induced to believe that the opinions of a

"Influenced by a desire to avert the coming

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black